



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Court President Reportedly Target of Assassination Attempt

AB0711130894 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, Nov 7 (AFI)—Burundi's Constitutional Court President Gerard Niyungeko, fearing for his life, has asked the human rights organization Amnesty International to intervene on his behalf, according to a letter made public Monday [7 November].

In his letter, also addressed to Burundian President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, Niyungeko charges that members of the country's secret service were behind a failed attempt on his life 1 October and says he still fears for his life because of his position.

He added that the assassination bid, which severely injured his brother and caused heavy material damage, was also aimed at intimidating other members of the court and preventing presidential elections.

"As long as the Constitutional Court exists, no one can prevent it from applying the law and from legally censuring abuse by public officials," he said. "It is not by assassinating members of the court that one can eliminate that risk."

The Constitutional Court last January had ruled unconstitutional the election of President Cyprien Ntaryamira, who has killed three months later in a suspected rocket attack along with his Rwandan counterpart Juvenal Habyarimana.

The current Burundian president was elected in September by the National Assembly following a constitutional amendment.

Rwanda

Government To Protest to Zaire on Border Incidents

EA0711114594 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0500 GMT 7 Nov 94

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Rwandan Information Minister Jean-Baptiste Nkuliyingoma held a news conference yesterday which focused on the setting up of an international tribunal on the Rwandan genocide, and on the security of Rwandan people at the border with Zaire.

Minister Jean-Baptiste Nkuliyingoma talked first of all about the weaknesses of some powers regarding the Rwandan genocide. He said that they would not like to see their accomplices punished. He also expressed the hope that the UN Security Council would review its draft

resolution on the creation of the international tribunal. Here are his remarks to our colleague (Khalidi Hassan):

[Nkuliyingoma] "We think that this weakness is due to the involvement of certain powers who helped and supported the perpetrators of the genocide, and who would not like to see their friends and accomplices severely punished. We think that it is important for Rwanda to express its point of view on this matter, since the Rwandan Government originally asked for the tribunal. We think that if the tribunal were to be set up without the involvement of the Rwandan Government it would be very difficult to ensure its efficiency. We think that it is very possible that the United Nations will review its positions—or at least some of its positions.

"So far, the information we have is that the United Nations is resolutely against the death sentence, which the Rwandan Government wishes to see included in the list of sentences to be inflicted on the perpetrators of the genocide. On the other points, however, it seems the United Nations might make certain concessions. I therefore think that it is possible that positions held by the United Nations which were contained in the draft resolution may change in two days' time."

The minister of information also talked about the great insecurity at the Rwandan-Zairian border. He urged the Kinshasa government and the United Nations to act responsibly:

[Nkuliyingoma] "The Rwandan Government is very indignant at these acts, which are aimed at disrupting security in our country, given that agreements signed between our two heads of state and our two prime ministers stipulate that each of the countries will take the necessary measures to stop any element from their respective territories from disrupting security in each other's country.

"Furthermore, the Rwandan Government is still wondering why soldiers from the former government army, who are currently enjoying refugee status, have not yet been disarmed and settled far away from the Rwandan-Zairian border, as provided by international regulations on refugee matters. Instead, we know that soldiers—who are still wielding their weapons—are training on Zairian territory and issuing public statements indicating that they are going to attack Rwanda, and that is why the Rwandan Government has decided to write a protest letter to the Zairian Government. A second protest letter will be sent to the UN Security Council, given the role UN agencies such as the UNHCR should play in rendering the Rwandan refugees harmless—a role which is not being fulfilled.

"We find it unacceptable that people who are being fed and cared for by the international community are continuing to commit atrocities, both on Zairian and Rwandan territory. The security council should take swift and adequate measures to restore peace and security in our sub-region."

Prime Minister Comments on Exclusion From Biarritz Summit

EA0711170594 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The 18th Franco-Africa summit will open tomorrow at Biarritz, France, four years since the (La Baule) summit, during which discussions centered on the promotion of democracy in Africa. President Mitterrand's regime at the time promised to reward African regimes which instituted democracy in their states. The promise was kept, but not by the Mitterrand regime, which many observers accuse of supporting dictatorship and [words indistinct].

The summit is taking place a few months after the Rwandan tragedy. Curiously, Rwanda has not been invited, at a time when African heads of state must make concrete proposals to France and its Western allies on peace and security in the continent. Peace and security are prerequisites for establishing democracy. Rwanda is therefore the most noticeable country to be absent from the summit.

Theories have been advanced to explain the French president's decision not to invite Rwanda. A pretext has been mooted that our country might have joined the anglophone camp. Even if that were so, this should not have been given as the reason by the Malian president over RFI. [passage omitted]

Many observers saw President Mitterrand's failure to invite his Rwandan counterpart as a move to ensure that the summit did not turn into a tribunal in the context of the part played by France in the Rwandan genocide. [passage omitted]

By way of justification, Paris says the Rwandan Government showed little interest in participating in the summit. The Rwandan prime minister believes that such lack of interest is not the real issue inasmuch as the will to take part to discussions is obvious.

[Begin Twagiramungu recording] We do not have to show any eagerness to take part in the Franco-Africa summit. We believe that under some circumstances we exhibited the need to be invited, just like any other African, or like any other francophone African country. But France decided not to invite the president of the Republic of Rwanda. I firmly believe that Rwanda was not invited due to personal reasons. Moreover, other African countries which have been invited to the summit also cannot understand why Rwanda should be absent. It is therefore up to France to explain to Rwandans and to countries, especially African countries which have been invited to the summit.

As far as we are concerned, we did not show any particular eagerness, but in this respect we are no different from other countries which also showed no eagerness. I cannot see what eagerness was shown by countries such as Gabon, Zaire and others. Why the difference? Why should Rwanda show an exceptional eagerness? There is a government, we still speak to the French Government, we are still members of the Franco-African summit. Once again I stress that I do not see why we should show eagerness. Having said that, I stress that we told the French officials that we were still interested in taking part to the summit. Although we did not do this in writing, we sent the message. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Kenya

Minister Blames FORD-Kenya Supporters for Violence

EA0311212494 Nairobi KNA in English 1610 GMT
3 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 3 Nov (KNA)—Ringleaders of unruly crowds and perpetrators of violent crimes in Korogocho area of Mathare constituency would be dealt with in accordance with the law.

In a ministerial statement read to Parliament this afternoon, a minister of state in the office of the president, Mr. Jackson Kalweo, said that the government was conducting investigations into violent incidents in Korogocho which resulted in loss of lives and property. Mr. Kalweo who was responding to a request made in Parliament yesterday by Jilo Falana [Kenya African National Union, KANU-Fafi constituency] said that there was evidence that FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya supporters sparked off the violence after their candidate won the Mathare seat.

He said that it was deplorable and shameful for people to commit crimes in the guise of celebrating victory be it in games or politics. The minister said that such a behaviour had a potential of igniting violence of momentous proportions as evidenced in the recent Korogocho incident. "Rowdy FORD-Kenya supporters forced onlookers to flash the two-finger salute and to roar like lions (the lion is FK symbol)," said Mr. Kalweo.

The minister reiterated that the government was committed to the protection of lives and property of Kenyans irrespective of one's party or affiliation. He appealed to party leaders to stop their supporters from engaging in hooliganism. "A time has come when leaders should stop defending acts of hooliganism from their supporters and looking for scapegoats, instead of accepting mistakes and striving to avoid future conflicts," said Mr. Kalweo.

The minister, who is in charge of security, said that the Borana and Somalis were provoked by unruly FORD-Kenya supporters at Korogocho. He said the rowdy crowd burnt houses of Boranas and Somalis and fighting started resulting in loss of lives and property. "The dead were FORD-Kenya supporters but by 2 P.M. yesterday, the situation was brought under control," said the minister.

[Nairobi KTN Television Network in English at 1800 GMT on 3 November in a related report adds: "A minister of state in the office of the president, Jackson Kalweo, today, clarified that three people and not 10 as claimed had been killed in Mathare constituency post-election violence. Speaking in Parliament, Kalweo said the situation in Korogocho area worst hit by the violence had been brought under control after a contingent of General Service Unit police, administration, and regular police were sent to the area. The minister said scores of people had been injured, but the actual number could

not be ascertained as most had disappeared into the sprawling Korogocho slums."]

Minister, Egyptian Envoy Discuss Water Development

EA0311175094 Nairobi KNA in English 1030 GMT
3 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 3 Nov (KNA)—The minister for land reclamation, regional and water development, Mr. Darius Mbela, today renewed his appeal to the Egyptian Government to fulfill its four years' standing pledge to his ministry to finance drilling and equipping 100 boreholes in the arid and semi-arid parts of the country.

Receiving the new Egyptian ambassador to Kenya, Ahmad S. 'Abd-al-Fattah, in Maji House this morning, Mr. Mbela thanked the Egyptian Government for ironing out the long-standing issue of utilization of the waters from Lake Victoria noting that, since 70 per cent of the water draining into the lake originates from Kenya, time was ripe for the country to put up water projects that would benefit her people.

Mr. Mbela cited damming of Nyando River as one of the proposed projects and which Egypt had offered to assist Kenya to locate an external financier. Mr. Mbela said that there was need to review the pre-feasibility study carried out by the Chinese Government on the project in 1981 by coming up with another one reflecting the current prices. Mr. Mbela disclosed that, when the project will be completed, it will consist of nine pumping stations that will lift water up to Timboroa and flow by gravity to consumers. Among others, Mr. Mbela said, the water will be used to irrigate 500,000 acres, generate electricity and employ 300,000 people.

Mr. Mbela also commended the Egyptian Government for its positive response to assist his ministry to solve problems related to revival of Bura irrigation scheme, removal of aqua weeds from Lakes Victoria and Naivasha and calibration of hydrological equipment. Training of technical staff of the ministry in Egypt was also in good progress [as received], Mr. Mbela added.

Mr. 'Abd-al-Fattah said that he was conversant with the bilateral cooperation that existed between the two countries in the water sector for having worked with the Nile Water Committee [as received]. He agreed to pursue all the issues raised by Mr. Mbela during the courtesy call. Mr. 'Abd-al-Fattah reaffirmed his country's commitment to assist the Nile Basin countries to exploit their water resources including those in Lake Victoria.

Mr. 'Abd-al-Fattah added that Egypt was ready to share her 5,000 years' experience in the field of irrigation with the Nile Basin countries and especially Kenya, whose relations with his country were cordial. The ambassador, however, noted that there was need for consultation in

the exploitation of the waters of Lake Victoria so that proposed water projects do not adversely affect water flow in another country.

Tanzania

Official Views Elections, 'Landslide' CCM Victory

*EA0311174094 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 3 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The secretary general of the ruling Revolutionary Party [CCM], who is also minister of state responsible for planning, Honorable Horace Kolimba, has said the local elections, which were held peacefully and harmoniously last Sunday [30 October], showed that Tanzania had begun the multiparty democracy on the right footing.

Honorable Kolimba made these remarks at his Oyster Bay residence in Dar es Salaam today when he addressed a press conference following a landslide victory by the CCM in the elections.

He said the local elections showed that Tanzania was capable of initiating a multiparty democracy and averting the chaos that erupted in other African states. He also said that there was a need for establishing cooperation between the CCM and other political parties aimed at increasing the number of citizens who register as voters, ensuring that election campaign schedules do not overlap, making ballot papers and boxes secure and making sure that all elections in Tanzania were free and fair.

Uganda

Government Tells Kenya To Charge or Release MP

*EA0711180294 Kampala THE SUNDAY VISION in
English 6 Nov 94 p 1*

[By John Kakande]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Uganda Government has asked Kenya to produce in court the Constituent Assembly delegate [CAD] for Serere County, Mr. Max Omeda, who has since Tuesday [1 November] been in custody at the Kasarani police station, Nairobi.

However, by yesterday, the Kenya Government was still holding the CAD without bringing any court charges against him, the Uganda high commissioner to Nairobi, Mr. Joseph Tomusange, confirmed to THE NEW VISION yesterday.

Mr. Tomusange said the Uganda government had asked the Kenya authorities to produce Omeda in court if he had any charges against him.

He told THE NEW VISION on telephone that he had visited the detained CAD at Kasarani police station on Friday [4 November] afternoon and that Omeda was okay.

The high commissioner said he didn't know why Omeda was being held. "We are still waiting to see what charges will be brought against him," he observed. [passage omitted]

Omeda was arrested on Tuesday in Nairobi. He had flown into Nairobi and checked into his hotel on Monday night. His mission had reportedly been to meet iteso [tribe members] wishing to return to Uganda.

According to sources, Omeda's trip was in response to a letter he had received from a group of his constituents in Nairobi including Colonel William Omania, former minister of state for internal affairs. The letter had reportedly asked him to visit Nairobi to brief them on how they could return to Uganda.

Omeda however failed to meet Omania at the appointed time and it was realized that he had been arrested by Kenyan police for reasons not yet known. Omeda is a former rebel and once belonged to the Uganda Patriotic Army of Peter Otai.

CP, AWB React to Mandela's Remarks on Right Wing

MB0711180794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Right-wing groups have reacted sharply to President Nelson Mandela's remark that it would be unrealistic of the present government not to expect trouble from the right wing.

President Mandela was reacting in Durban this morning to claims that right-wingers were responsible for the assassination of Professor Johan Heyns. The CP [Conservative Party] general secretary, Dr. Lem Theron, said the suspicion placed on right-wingers was just as unrealistic. He said at this stage there was no grounds for President Mandela's standpoint.

In its reaction the AWB's [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] chief spokesman, Mr. Fred Rundle, said it would appear that President Mandela was trying to play the detective. He described the assassination of Professor Heyns as the outcome of what President Mandela and Deputy President De Klerk had been working for, a lawless society. Mr. Rundle said the AWB condemned all murders including that of Professor Heyns.

'Powerful Caucus' Supports Ouster of ANC Secretary General

MB0411184394 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 4 Nov 94 p 3

[Report by Jimmy Seepe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A powerful caucus within the ANC, involving the ANC Youth League, has come out in support of a move to oust current secretary-general [SG] Cyril Ramaphosa from his position.

According to a highly placed source in the ANC, the caucus is said to have openly stated its support for Reverend Arnold Stofile, currently the ANC's parliamentary chief whip, to replace Ramaphosa in the strategic position.

President of the Women's League, Winnie Mandela, and some sectors of the ANC's guerrilla army, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK] could possibly be part of the pro-Stofile caucus, which also wants ANC MP Saki Macozoma to succeed Jacob Zuma as the organisation's assistant SG.

Zuma is being tipped for the position of national chairperson, currently held by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki.

Mbeki in turn is being tipped for the position of deputy president of the ANC. This will place him in a strong position to succeed Nelson Mandela as head of the organisation and therefore, also as president of the country.

The ANC's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, which holds its regional conference this weekend, will also have a major influence on who gets elected to the NEC [National Executive Council].

Sources in the ANC who briefed NEW NATION on the intense lobbying currently underway, said the caucus is believed to constitute "powerful individuals" who are most likely to succeed in securing positions for their candidates.

The youth league, which had favourable relations with its once controversial leader, Peter Mokaba, and Winnie Mandela, had in the past also attempted to influence elections during the ANC's 1991 national conference.

Last year the youth league was instrumental in the election of Mbeki as the ANC national chairperson.

In 1991, the youth league, which supported the election of Alfred Nzo as secretary-general, was defeated when Ramaphosa was elected to the post.

It has been rumoured that Ramaphosa has allegedly lost favour within structures of the ANC, including both the youth league and MK, because of his "strict" approach to the management of the organisation.

Additional names being floated include that of the former assistant secretary during the period of exile, Henry Makgothi, who was not re-elected in the Durban conference in 1991. He is being tipped for the treasurer-generals' position which was left vacant when Thomas Nkobi died recently.

It has been further proposed that the secretary-general should have four deputies. Some of the names that have won support within the MK and youth league structures include that of Jeff Radebe, Lucky Mabaso and another person who has not been named but is believed to be a woman.

A name floated for the position of the deputy treasurer-general is that of Mabaso, who is also said to command strong favour within the youth league.

There are 12 regional conferences scheduled to take place within the few weeks before the national conference next month.

But there is growing concern that some of the conferences may not attract many delegates as structures on the ground have collapsed and most people are no longer as enthusiastic as before.

DP Declares No Party Position on Capital Punishment

MB0711175894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1438 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Nov 7 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] was deeply concerned about spiralling violence in South Africa and the disastrous

state of the criminal justice system, DP leader Tony Leon said on Monday [7 November].

Speaking after a meeting with representatives of the Capital Punishment Campaign, he said the DP noted the groundswell of popular support for capital punishment.

DP members were free to take a position consistent with their own beliefs because the issue of capital punishment affected the moral and ethical positions of individuals.

Auditor Notes Financial Mismanagement in Provinces

MB0711123694 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Nov 94 p 4

[Report by political correspondent Ray Hartley]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Financial management in the public service would get worse before it got better, Auditor-General Henri Kluever said this week following the release of a series of damning reports on provincial and homeland graft.

He said a drop in morale and attitude changes before the April elections had contributed to a lack of budgetary discipline. "I haven't got a crystal ball, but I think its going to get worse before it gets better," he said.

Auditors' reports on Ciskei, Venda and the provincial administrations of the former Cape and Transvaal provinces showed that millions of rands had been stolen or misallocated.

So bad was the state of Venda's books that the homeland's Auditor-General, Mr. D. N. Maphiri, said he could not get financial statements from some government departments covering expenditure for 1991 and 1992.

Irregularities ranged from open resistance to auditing by many homeland departments, to an officer in the Venda Defence Force enjoying 365 days leave in one year.

Commenting on Venda's Department of Works, Mr. Maphiri said: "In view of the serious weaknesses in internal control, misappropriation of funds, lack of supporting documentation, improper book-keeping ...and the bad state of the general administration of the department ...I am not in a position to express an opinion on the results of the department's operation for the year ended 31 March 1992."

In the Cape Provincial Administration, the 1992/93 audit released this week showed that the health services had exceeded their budget by more than R100-million [rands].

Former CPA administrator Kobus Meiring, who now serves as the Western Cape's finance minister, said: "We were not overspending, we were underfunded. We were starting the new year with a budget that was less than the expenditure of the previous year."

But Mr. Kluever was not satisfied with this explanation. "If you give someone a certain amount of money, he must cut his coat according to the cloth."

Over and above the budgetary excesses, the report exposed what amounted to the looting of Groote Schuur Hospital, including the disappearance of R1-million's worth of linen in two years.

In addition, fraud cases in the province, involving a total of R399,000, were referred to the police for investigation.

This paled by comparison with the Transvaal, where 340 warrant vouchers to the value of R64.2-million were issued fraudulently.

Sharp Decline in Oct Business Confidence Index Noted

MB0711175994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Business confidence declined sharply last month as businesses adjusted their outlook on the economy to a more sober and realistic one. The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] Business Confidence Index dropped nearly 3 percentage points to 107.4. Another factor that dampened confidence levels was the risk of further increases in the bank rate. However, SACOB says that the economy is still on the road to recovery.

Gold, Foreign Exchange Reserves Increase 11%

MB0811075694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa's gold and foreign exchange reserves improved by almost a billion rands last month compared with the figure for September. This is an increase of more than 11 percent. The reserves stand at just under nine billion rands, their highest level since the beginning of the year. Economists say that if the increase is maintained over the next few months, it can clear the way for the Reserve Bank to clear the Financial Rand.

Government Urged To Heed Economic Advice

MB0711182894 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 3-5 Nov 94 p 5

[From "Comment and Opinion" page: "Good Advice"; article published in English]

[FBIS Translated Text] Sir Alan Walters, former adviser to Margaret Thatcher, gave South Africa some very sound advice this week—advice that we will ignore at our peril.

South Africa, he said, was "the great black hope—indeed the only hope for Africa south of the Sahara," if it had the capacity to dismantle a number of major obstacles to economic growth.

Under apartheid, he said, our country had become a socialist state in largely serving the interests of Afrikaans voters. Sir Alan was probably too polite to point out the irony that this socialist economy, built up by people who professed to be supporters of capitalism, had been bequeathed to a party that was avowedly socialist.

He listed a host of monopolistic and protectionist measures that needed addressing to make the country competitive again. We shall not list these for reasons of space, but what needs to be highlighted is his observation that the return on capital invested in South Africa was very low.

There is a myth abroad in our country that capitalists—particularly of the foreign variety, are exploitative and that they reap huge profits. All of us, particularly organized labour, would be well advised to heed the warning from Sir Alan that the return on capital invested in South Africa—in other words profits—have been declining for the past three decades.

That should ring alarm bells, the more so since almost half our people have no jobs. If we fondly believe that people are going to invest here, we are in for a rude awakening.

What was the main reason Sir Alan gave for the low return on investment? Restrictions on the labor supply! That is something we at this newspaper have warned about for years. That the apartheid regime restricted the supply of labour through the pass laws and trade unions are now doing the same through militant trade unionism designed to protect a labour aristocracy.

The most astonishing thing about South Africa to any outsider is surely the very high level of real wages. High real wages do cause unemployment. Wages in industry are about the same as in Taiwan, rather more than in Korea, and about double those in Brazil. None of these countries is plagued with unemployment on anything like the scale of South Africa—and they have labour force participation and much higher productivity per capital than South Africa," Sir Alan said.

The apartheid police used to beat up and lock up ordinary people if they did not have the so-called Section 10 (1) B rights to work in the city. Now the trade unions beat up—and often kill—the very same people eager to fill vacancies caused by seemingly unending strikes for ever higher wages.

If we do not roll up our sleeves and work hard for lower wages in the short to medium term, there is no hope whatever for growth in the economy. And if the economy does not grow, there will be no long term future for us.

South African Press Review for 8 Nov
MB0811124294

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Private Property Rights, Land Invasions—"By whatever means, the new rulers must assert their commitment to upholding the rights to private property," declares Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 8 November in a page 12 editorial. The paper refers to the problem of "squatters invading private land and property," and the "organised takeovers of derelict CBD [central business district] buildings." "At this juncture, when the State and provincial housing machinery at last seems to be moving with purpose, squatters who occupy land already earmarked for housing schemes hold up the process and are jumping the queue." However, it is "easy to talk of government showing backbone; less easy to find the right means, short of the old jackboot tactics." Nevertheless, the political leadership "cannot simply duck these issues." The ultimate answer is to "get on speedily with servicing more sites and building houses."

BUSINESS DAY

Housing Shortage, Land Invasions—"Land invasions and the occupation of empty inner-city buildings are both consequences of the dire housing shortage," notes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 8 November. The problem will reach "crisis proportions" unless there is "speedy intervention at all levels of government." There needs to be "visible movement in the housing sphere." "There is little choice but to devote almost all available state housing resources to the rapid development of serviced sites on which rudimentary accommodation can be built and improved upon over time." The paper suggests that the present housing subsidy should be made available to more people "even if at a lower level," and that perhaps pressure, "through a penalty tax," can be put on absentee owners of empty buildings to open up, develop, or sell off.

CITY PRESS

Truth Commission Not 'Witch-Hunt'—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 6 November in a page 14 editorial says it is "now a matter of time and just a formality" for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to go ahead after "the three main parties" in the Government of National Unity agreed on the draft bill to be put before Parliament. However, the Truth Commission "should not be used as a witch-hunt or a body seeking to settle old scores." "Indeed, this is no Nuremberg trial or court retribution—but simply healing the wounds of the past."

Angola**UNITA: MPLA Actions Jeopardize Peace***LD0711173594 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Nov 94*

[Studio interview with amaral costa, "member of the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) delegation in Lisbon" by unidentified correspondent—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Correspondent] What information do you have about Huambo?

[Costa] Good afternoon. First I would like to thank you for the opportunity to be on the air. With regard to Brigadier Jota's statements, I would like to say that, once more, and in keeping with MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] practices, Brigadier Jota is lying, and is lying shamelessly.

[Correspondent] What is happening in Huambo; when was your last contact?

[Costa] Our last contact was at dawn. We spoke to General Gato, minister for the administration of UNITA-controlled areas. At that time, UNITA was in control of the city of Huambo. This is despite heavy bombing by the MPLA.

[Correspondent] Does UNITA hold the governmental palace and the airport?

[Costa] Well, the governmental palace is a euphemism by the MPLA because the palace has not existed since the 55-day battle. Only its ruins exist. During the early hours of the morning, General Gato contacted the Lisbon delegation and confirmed that our troops continued to control Huambo. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Can this fighting call into question the peace process?

[Costa] We issued a warning immediately after the initialing of the Lusaka accords—following a major MPLA offensive, which was already underway—that if the MPLA took the city of Huambo it would represent a break in the Lusaka negotiations. Lusaka meant peace not just for UNITA, but for all Angolans in finding peace and an effective national reconciliation. It is a fact that because of an error on the part of the United Nations the initialing of the accords was not followed by a declaration of a cease-fire. However, it was implicit that following the signing of the principles of a reconciliation accord, the positions should be maintained and offensives should not be launched.

[Correspondent] In practice, what will happen next?

[Costa] If the MPLA takes Huambo, it means that all the work, all the effort UNITA put into Lusaka, and all the commitment of the international organizations there during the year will be in jeopardy.

[Correspondent] Will UNITA withdraw from the negotiations?

[Costa] UNITA cannot remain in negotiations when the negotiations are sought to be held with UNITA in a position of defeat. UNITA has not been defeated; UNITA has organized armed forces; UNITA still has the capability to reactivate the guerrilla movement, as it did for 16 years, and to make the country ungovernable. UNITA has not surrendered, will not surrender; it is not possible to have national reconciliation based on winners and losers.

When we went to Lusaka there was a balance between the two sides' armed forces. The disruption of this balance, unfortunately with the responsibility of the international community, jeopardizes peace in the near future in Angola.

Spokesman Says War Continues Until Cease-Fire Signed*LD0711171994 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Nov 94*

[Passages contained within quotation marks are recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] headquarters in the city of Huambo may have already been taken by the Angolan Government forces. Army spokesman Brigadier Jota announced earlier today that strategic points in the city had been taken.

[Jota] "Since yesterday afternoon the Angolan armed forces have been entering the city of Huambo. They managed to break through UNITA's defensive positions in the outskirts of the city and occupied, before the end of the afternoon, the symbol of sovereignty, that is the governmental palace; they also occupied the airport, and they are advancing toward the other side of the city. The majority of the UNITA forces and the leadership fled eastward, in the direction of Bailundo municipality."

That was Brigadier Jota speaking to RDP1 this morning. He insisted that until a cease-fire agreement is signed the war will continue.

[Jota] "We have a country at war. The war has not ended. The war will only end with a cease-fire. Naturally we have to take some initiatives because UNITA did not stop waging war. UNITA continued to attack, and if it has the opportunity to take a municipality it will, until the date of the cease-fire. We cannot remain sitting on our hands. The government's troop movements are not unlawful, they are not violating anything."

Correspondent, UNITA Official on Huambo Takeover Reports*MB0711162694 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 7 Nov 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Angolan Army claims to have overran the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels' main base at Huambo. It comes just a week before the scheduled signing of the peace agreement in Lusaka.

On the line to Luanda, Alice Martin asked our correspondent Chris Simpson what the latest information was about the situation in Huambo.

[Begin recording] [Simpson] Well, the main spokesman for the Angolan Armed Forces here in town, Brigadier Jota, said that government troops have arrived in the center of the city, they planted a flag on top of one of the main government buildings there, and they are extending their control in the surrounding area. He said that UNITA troops had fled, that they had gone north of the town of Bailundo, and he made it very clear that government was back in control.

I want to say that again there has been a certain amount of skepticism about the [word indistinct] of events from some of the relief agencies. I talked to them today. They said they were trying to keep up with humanitarian work in and around the city, and that appears to be proceeding relatively normally, and they had no confirmation that the town had changed hands. So, we are still very much waiting for confirmation, as there are a lot of rumors, a lot of speculation. The stories come back [word indistinct] forward, but it should become clear later today just who holds Huambo.

[Martin] Did the aid agencies say that there was heavy fighting in the center of the city?

[Simpson] No, there [words indistinct] there were shelling today. There were unconfirmed reports of shelling toward the airport. Last night, it was apparently calm. At the weekend, it was obviously quite volatile. Most of the fighting as yet has been outside the city parameter. [end recording]

For a reaction to today's claim by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] to have captured Huambo, Robin White called UNITA's UN spokesman Marcos Samondo in New York and asked him if Huambo has, in fact, fallen.

[Begin recording] [Samondo] I think the government is just propagandizing everything. I know there is very fierce fighting taking place, and the position where the government forces are—obviously, with their long-range artillery, they can reach Huambo. So, there is a tremendous fighting, and also the government is bombing the city of Huambo.

[White] So, you claim they are not in Huambo?

[Samondo] No, because even aid workers who are there and independent eyewitnesses have said that there is no fighting inside Huambo yet, which means the government continues to shell Huambo on the long-range artillery.

[White] Presumably civilians and government alike are getting out of the town?

[Samondo] Civilians, yes, but officials, UNITA people, they are still in town. They are holding the town, and they will fight until when they can.

[White] Is this the end of the peace agreement that you reached last week?

[Samondo] Well, the consequence of that is that today the two negotiating teams were supposed to meet already in Lusaka to deal with issues related to security and police matters, and with that fighting, I doubt very much that there is going to be any meeting today. Also, for the fact that the UNITA chiefs of staff are now defending the Huambo city, I doubt very much that they had any time to prepare for a meeting next Thursday [10 November]. [end recording]

Moco: Huambo Capture Will Not Jeopardize Peace Agreement

LD0711193094 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The fact that Huambo has been taken by government forces may very well jeopardize the peace agreement which is to be signed in a week's time in Zambia. Following the signing of the Lusaka draft agreement on 31 October, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] clearly announced that continued government offensives would derail the peace agreement. Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco is convinced the opposite is true. Mr. Moco is currently in Biarritz, where he is taking part in the Franco-African summit. He was interviewed by Muriel Pomponne:

[Begin recording] [Moco] The state cannot refuse to sign the agreements because it will be compelled to do so, before the government and before the international community.

[Pomponne] But the international community does not seem to appreciate the attitude of the Angolan military forces right now, and this offensive against Huambo has been condemned by the international community.

[Moco] I am not aware of this condemnation. If there is such a condemnation, I think that there is something for the international community to understand because, as I have said, there will be a meeting between the two armed forces in order to make decisions about issues [pauses] practicalities in connection with the cease-fire. [end recording]

FAA Officer Says Government Controls Most of Huambo

MB0711203994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The military situation significantly changed in the country over the weekend in favor

of the government forces. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] lost control of the city of Huambo. Samuel Chissingui has more details.

UNITA is withdrawing from the city of Huambo under intense fire from government forces. Government forces have controlled most of the city since yesterday, although there are still some hotbeds of resistance by UNITA troops in the city's lower region.

This morning, Brigadier Manuel Jose Jota, spokesman for the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], confirmed these reports to the press.

[Begin recording] [Jota] By yesterday afternoon, FAA forces had reoccupied the city of Huambo and hoisted the government's flag at the palace. They were practically in control of the upper region of the city and were advancing toward the lower region of the city.

[Chissingui] What is the present position of UNITA's men?

[Jota] UNITA forces began to withdraw toward the northern region, to Bailundo, yesterday. [end recording]

Aldomiro Vaz da Conceicao, spokesman for the president of the Republic, told Radio Macau that the government forces' offensive is justified.

[Begin Conceicao recording] As a political party, UNITA has no right to militarily occupy any area of the country's territory. The Angolan Government, which is the legitimate government, has the right to reimpose its authority as the government throughout the territory. [end recording]

FDA Leader Comments on Government Attack

MB0711211194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Nov 94

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Jorge Chikoty, president of the Angolan Democratic Forum [FDA], today called on the international community to be more sensitive to the problems of war in Angola. Jorge Chikoty said this at a news conference today after he returned from Portugal, where an intense campaign against the Angolan Government is under way because it has occupied the city of Huambo.

[Chikoty] "We would like to say to the international community that this way of viewing the Angolan situation can only contribute to prolonging the war in Angola. It is vital to tell UNITA that it is wrong for resuming the war. We cannot maintain two different attitudes—condemning UNITA for resuming the war in 1992, with the United Nations adopting a number of resolutions, and now saying that the Angolan Government is on the offensive and UNITA is the victim.

"According to the accords, the cease-fire should come into effect two days after the official signing of the

accords. In addition, we have not heard UNITA telling its men to end the war. Thus, to us, it is abusive, paternalistic, and shows a lack of respect for the sovereignty of Angola when some foreign personalities express different views. We think the government should not be criticized or condemned for defending its sovereignty in any corner of the country."

The FDA president said UNITA has no chance to carry out guerrilla warfare if it fails to sign the Lusaka accords.

[Chikoty] "UNITA has never respected anything. It can also violate the Lusaka accords. It did not respect the Bicesse accords. It did not respect the elections. We are the only ones who will respect the accords because we say we are going to respect them. Now, what are the chances of UNITA continuing with guerrilla warfare? The chances are very limited. It can carry out some actions for a while but not for very long. It is important to note that UNITA will never again return to Jamba. As you see, they are not going to Jamba, because Namibia is no longer the Namibia of five years ago. The conditions to create the same bases at Jamba no longer exist. That is why I say that UNITA's war was carried out by foreign countries—the United States, South Africa, and some other foreign forces that have always sustained Dr. Savimbi."

Jorge Chikoty also said that this is the only chance that UNITA has to sign the Lusaka accords.

[Chikoty] "To be frank, [words indistinct] UNITA leadership if Dr. Savimbi continues to opt for a military solution. This is [words indistinct]. To me, the best, the most constructive stand that UNITA [words indistinct] to sign accord in Abidjan."

MPLA Official: Government Offensive 'Legitimate'

LD0711203594 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] It is not known whether Huambo is in the hands of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] or the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. Reports are contradictory. [passage omitted] Carlos Albuquerque reports from Luanda.

[Albuquerque] It has been officially confirmed that the government forces have retaken the city of Huambo—in UNITA hands since 6 March 1993 when UNITA took the city after 55 days of fighting.

[Joao Lourenco, MPLA Central Committee; identified by caption] Yes, I confirm that government forces are in the city of Huambo since the last hours of yesterday. We consider this a totally normal action by our armed forces because they are on national territory and they have, in principle, the right shall we say, of carrying out operations throughout the country.

[Albuquerque] The government is being accused of carrying out an ethnic genocide in Huambo at the moment.

[Joao Lourenco] That is not true. There are military operations throughout the whole country. UNITA is attacking the city of Menongue, and in the east, namely in the Lundas [provinces], in an attempt to retake Cafunfo and this cannot be considered a genocide of the Lunda ethnic group, or the Chokwe in the east. We are not fighting the people of Huambo, we are fighting Jonas Savimbi's illegal army.

[Albuquerque] In an indirect reference to the American government's criticism, and that of a number of European leaders, of the Angolan Government for launching the Huambo offensive, the MPLA's number two man said that no one is in a position to criticize.

[Joao Lourenco] There is no cease-fire agreement at the moment. The cease-fire accord will only come into force on the 17th, so we consider that any military operation by the government anywhere in the country, until at least the 16th, is absolutely legitimate and no one is in a position to condemn it. [passage omitted]

FAA Source: Huambo Two-Thirds, Soyo 'Completely' Taken

MB0811094294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 7 Nov 94

[Report by Alves Fernandes]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Good evening. It would appear that our sources are somewhat reluctant to talk on television, though some interviews have been given to radios and newspapers today. In any event, we have managed to get some fresh information concerning the political and military situation in the country in general, and in the area of Huambo in particular.

A well placed source in the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] General Staff said that the government forces had already taken two-thirds of the city of Huambo yesterday. They had taken the higher section of the city. There was still some resistance by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops in the lower part of the city. This is what we learned a few minutes ago from a well placed FAA General Staff source.

It is also worth noting that the FAA forces advanced on Huambo along three different fronts. One was along the Benguela Province axis, culminating in the capture of the town of Cahala; another along the Bie Province axis, from the area of Chinguar; and the third from Huila Province. That source has said, therefore, that UNITA is now holding one third of Huambo, corresponding to the lower section of the city. That source also disclosed that the FAA forces have already made it past Bispado Ward.

We have also learned that the people of Huambo are obviously experiencing a difficult situation. That source

said many people sought refuge in various areas. Many people were also taken when UNITA withdrew from the city. Thus, it cannot be said here that the government forces are in full control of the city. The latest reports say clashes were still going on late yesterday afternoon and this morning. Obviously, those clashes are still taking place.

As for Soyo, the government forces have completely taken over that city. The aforesaid source in the FAA General Staff—who, inexplicably, declined to come and talk on television—has confirmed that Soyo was reoccupied and no clashes are reported any more, at least inside the city. The source said only clean-up operations are happening at this stage. [passage omitted]

UNITA General Denies Government Controls Huambo

MB0711212994 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 7 Nov 94

[From the "Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] General Paulo Lukamba Gato of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has categorically denied that Huambo has fallen into government troops' hands.

[Begin Gato recording] No, Huambo has not been taken. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government forces continue to exercise military pressure about 10 km away. Our forces are currently putting up resistance. I should point out, however, that government forces are currently advancing strongly on four axes. From Cahala, they are 10 km away. From the southern region. Cuvango and Chipindo—they are advancing to Cuima. They are coming down from Waku Kungo. They are also advancing from Palombo and Bie.

The international community has granted the MPLA, quote, certain international legitimacy, unquote. It is absolutely certain that it will not stop the MPLA with mere communiques. It is up to the international community, the United Nations, and the United States to shoulder the consequences of this new escalation of violence. [end recording]

UNITA Generals 'Too Busy' To Attend Lusaka Talks

LD0811095394 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 0900 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Lusaka negotiations are a step away from breaking point. UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] announced this morning that it will be impossible for its military delegation to travel to Lusaka. Alcides Sakala, the UNITA representative in Brussels, said Savimbi's generals are too busy defending Huambo:

[Begin Sakala recording] At the moment our commanders are busy dealing with the MPLA [Popular

Movement for the Liberation of Angola] offensive. Our delegation at the Lusaka talks is still in Lusaka. It should be going to Huambo, but it cannot leave Lusaka because the government has not given the green light for the plane to fly to Angola. There is a notorious, arrogant bad faith from the government. They did all this deliberately. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Alcides Sakala stating that a meeting between the UNITA and government military will not be possible. Luanda continues to say that it will observe the timetable set in Lusaka. Aldomiro Vaz da Conceicao, spokesman for the Angolan presidency, confirmed that the government's military delegation will go to Lusaka for the meeting with their UNITA counterparts:

[Begin Conceicao recording] We are going to send a military delegation to meet with UNITA's military leadership tomorrow. And later we will formalize the signing of the document. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

Renamo in Inhambane Contests 'Fraudulent' Election Result

MB0711131794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] Political Commission for Inhambane Province has issued a press communique in which it contests the outcome of the elections. It described the election result as fraudulent. In its document, Renamo alleges there were many irregularities during the elections, adding that they were neither fair nor genuine.

The document was signed by Agostinho Morriel, Renamo National Information Department chief.

Says Might Not Accept Election Result

MB0811053794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Raul Domingos, a senior Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] official, has said that his party might not accept the results of last month's elections. He noted that the partial results that are being made public show that there has been electoral fraud. By way of example, Raul Domingos said it makes no sense that Renamo should not have managed enough votes to secure a seat in Parliament for the southern part of the country.

That Renamo official added that so far there has been no indication of any positive result for his party in the Parliamentary vote in the southern region. Raul Domingos said, quote, I do not think that these results are acceptable to Renamo, unquote. He added that it confirms there has been electoral fraud.

Further on Renamo Rejection Preparation

MB0811080794 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 8 Nov 94 pp 1, 2

[Report by Marcelo Mosse]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] (Inhambane) In Inhambane Province, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] is preparing a number of documents to back its accusation already broadcast by the local Radio Mozambique branch that "elections were neither fair nor genuine."

Such a brief and ambiguous statement carries the signature of Agostinho Murial, Renamo National Information Department chief, who is also a Renamo legislative candidate in Inhambane Province.

The statement says there is much evidence "which makes us express this point of view" and it concludes by saying that "to accept a fraudulent result is tantamount to accepting that Mozambique's future government should be the same as its government back in 1975."

Yesterday, we approached Murial for further comments. [passage omitted]

Apparently, the reason for that statement by Renamo concerning alleged electoral fraud in Inhambane is a report drawn up—at Renamo's specific request—by Ribeiro Cumbe, Provincial Election Commission [CPE] deputy chairman, for Renamo, and Filipe Simango, another CPE official. That handwritten report, dated 5 November, carries five points which we summarize here:

- Receipt of three "kits" [preceding word in English] with tampered election material, one without a padlock and two with open padlocks;
- The existence of Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] propaganda material during voting at a polling station table in Inhambane Province's Jangamo District;
- The discovery in some "kits" of ballots favoring Chissano and Carlos Reis which had been cast prior to the start of voting;
- Insufficient ballots at polling station number 110, in Funhalouro District;
- And an incident in Mamboe in which an alleged madman killed a Renamo official; the report says the "madman is not mad and he is not in police custody."

Another allegation signed by Agostinho Murial says that an aircraft owned by "Sabinair" company, number plate 2FFAS, piloted by a certain Langa, carried vote "kits" to an unknown destination in Inhambane on 30 October, and no National Elections Commission [CNE] or political party officials were present.

Murial said he will notify the CPE once all allegations have been gathered, but for the time being the document is being drawn up so it can be sent to Dhlakama's office this week.

A source close to Renamo has said that the party's idea is to gather possible allegations from every province, thereby preparing the ground for a final declaration by Afonso Dhlakama that the results announced by the CNE will not be accepted. [passage omitted]

Raul Domingos, chief of the Renamo team to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] and of the party's principal leaders, telephoned us yesterday to say the following: "It would appear that the Movement for Peace and the CNE are exerting a certain pressure on politicians to accept the election result and turn a blind eye to the serious irregularities which have marred the electoral process."

He insisted that "instead of people being concerned about following up such irregularities, they seem to be more concerned about demanding that the election result be accepted."

[MEDIAFAX] Is it not true, though, that even the churches are calling for the result to be accepted?

[Domingos] "Precisely. That is our greatest concern."

Raul Domingos says "all indications are that there was a strong tendency for premeditated error in the counting." He spoke about "vote count sheets which did not reflect any presidential vote count, which shows that the fraud we have been reporting is not just some allegation by Renamo, but the reality." That senior Renamo official assured us that those vote count sheets "have already reached the CNE."

He complained that there were polling station tables without any Renamo representatives to follow verification work because the International Migration Organization, IMO, "did not agree to take our members if they did not have IMO tickets."

Raul Domingos also contested the (unofficial) results which have already been published concerning the vote in the southern part of the country. "It is a real fraud", he said and he added: "speaking for myself, I do not believe those results because Renamo has many supporters in the south. In Matutuine District, for instance, we have 4,000 members yet we only received 1,000 votes. There is a serious problem of votes being diverted." [passage omitted]

Renamo Accepts Election Results

LD0711180194 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama will accept the Mozambican election results. Renamo does not accept

the elections were free and fair, but because the international community does not want to invest more money, Dhlakama will accept the results. Manuela Rebelo reports.

[Rebelo] Afonso Dhlakama will accept the election results, not because he believes in their credibility but because he is aware that the international community is not willing to invest more money in Mozambique. Afonso Dhlakama said so himself to RDP international.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] The question is no longer one of fraud. There was fraud, and it is a scandal. Now, people ask: Will Renamo let things run or will it demand new elections? The fact is there is no foreign country, even if Renamo [words indistinct] even if it presents 50,000 people as witnesses, the international community has no money for new elections. I am aware of this, I have spoken to diplomats, I have spoken to people.

This is what we support. It is not because Renamo is lying, it is not Dhlakama who says there was fraud, it is the population saying it. [passage omitted] This has been a real robbery, visible [words indistinct]. No one can encourage the opposition to ignore it because it would be serious.

The Americans are not willing to send more dollars, nor the Germans, nor the Portuguese—no one is willing. The problem is not one of fraud, it is where to find the money to organize new elections. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Chissano Leads Elections With 62.61 Percent

MB0711214094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 2100 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Elections Commission today began to announce partial results of the elections held 27-29 October. So far, results have been reported by 2,076 of the 7,411 polling stations throughout the country.

With 28.18 percent of the votes counted, candidate Joaquim Chissano is leading with 62.61 percent. Afonso Dhlakama is second with 26.52 percent.

In the legislative elections, the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party is also leading with 52.17 percent. Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] has received 30.27 percent of the vote, and the Democratic Union has received 5 percent.

The remaining unarmed political parties failed to reach the 5 percent mark in the partial results released today.

Candidate Afonso Dhlakama is leading the presidential elections in Nampula Province with 69,712 votes. Joaquim Chissano is in second with 34,873 votes. Candidate Carlos Reis of the Mozambican National Union [Unamo] received 5,310 votes. Wehla Ripua of the Mozambique Democratic Party [Pademo] received

5,166 votes, and Maximo Dias of the Mozambican Nationalist Movement-Mozambican Social Democratic Party received 3,907 votes.

Renamo is leading the legislative elections in Nampula Province with more than 73,000 votes. Frelimo is in second with more 28,000 votes. The Democratic Union [UD] has more than 3,000 votes.

In Maputo Province, Frelimo presidential candidate Joaquim Chissano received 90 percent of vote compared with 6.14 percent for Renamo's Afonso Dhlakama. Frelimo received 88 percent of votes in the legislative elections, while Renamo only received 6.92 percent. Other presidential candidates failed to receive 1 percent of the vote. In the legislative elections, the UD coalition is third with 5.9 percent of the vote. The Patriotic Alliance [AP] is in fourth place with 2.1 percent.

In Niassa Province, candidate Joaquim Chissano is leading the presidential elections with 15,298 votes, or 45.71 percent. Afonso Dhlakama is in the second with 9,542 votes. Pademo's Wehia Ripua is third with 2,210 votes. Vasco Campira is fourth with 1,922 votes. Renamo is leading in legislative elections with 12,715 votes. Frelimo is second with 11,643 votes, and the UD coalition is third with 2,121 votes.

In Cabo Delgado Province, candidate Joaquim Chissano is leading the presidential elections with 65,353 votes. He is followed by Afonso Dhlakama with 19,666 votes. Pademo's Wehia Ripua is third with 3,638 votes. Monamo's Maximo Dias is fourth with 2,655 votes. Unamo's Carlos Reis received 2,318 votes. Vasco Campira of the Democratic Congress Party received 2,069 votes. The Frelimo Party is leading the legislative elections with 59,995 votes. It is followed by Renamo with 23,657 votes. The UD coalition follows with 6,803 votes. The AP coalition received 2,379 votes, and the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence Party received 2,082 votes.

Official Announces Maputo Province Election Results

MB0711192194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The constituency of Maputo Province this afternoon announced partial election results for the province, in accordance with the electoral law. Carlos Matsinhe, chairman of the Provincial Elections Commission in Maputo, said the constituency has 332,805 registered voters, which is 75.6 percent of the potential number of voters.

[Begin Matsinhe recording] In the constituency of Maputo Province, 294,651 people voted in the presidential elections and 294,739 people voted in the legislative elections.

In the presidential elections, 90.99 percent of the ballots were valid, 3.99 percent of the ballots were blank, and 5.02 percent of the ballots were invalid. A total of 43,329 people, or 12.82 percent, abstained.

In the legislative elections, the total number of valid ballots was 256,223, or 86.93 percent. The total number of blank ballots was 23,145, or 7.85 percent. The total number of invalid ballots was 15,371, or 5.02 percent. The total number of voters was 294,739. A total of 43,241 people, or 12.79 percent, abstained.

Maximo Diogo Jose Dias received 2,651 votes, or 0.99 percent. Carlos Jose Maria Jeque received 1,215 votes, or 0.45 percent. Casimiro Miguel Nhamithambo received 943 votes, or 0.35 percent. Mario Carlos Machel received 489 votes, or 0.18 percent. Carlos Alexandre dos Reis received 989 votes, or (0.37) percent. Afonso Dhlakama received 16,456 votes, or 6.14 percent. Ya-Qub Salomao Sibindy received 599 votes, or 0.22 percent. Padimbe Kamati received 0.16 percent. Domingos Antonio Mascarenhas Arouca received 1,041 votes, or 0.38 percent. Vasco Campira Mamboya Alfazema received 369 votes, or 0.14 percent. Wehia Ripua received 1,283 votes, or 0.46 percent. Joaquim Alberto Chissano received 241,634 votes, or 90 percent.

In the legislative elections, the Patriotic Alliance received 5,388 votes, or 2.1 percent. The Mozambican National Union received 1,282 votes, or 0.5 percent. The Labor Party received 1,365 votes, or 0.53 percent. The Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence Party received (73,928) votes, or 1.53 percent. The Mozambique Liberation Front received 200,078 votes, or [number indistinct] percent. The Social, Liberal, and Democratic Party received 3,051 votes, or 1.19 percent. The Mozambique Independent Party received 1,202 votes, or 0.25 percent. The Mozambique National Resistance received 17,728 votes, or 6.92 percent. The Democratic Renewal Party received 1,222 votes, or 0.48 percent. The Democratic Congress Party received 1,727, or 0.77 percent. The Mozambique Democratic Party did not contest this electoral constituency. The Mozambique People's Progress Party received 1,996 votes, or 0.78 percent. The National Convention Party received 2,116 votes, or 0.86 percent. The Democratic Union received 15,631 votes, or 5.9 percent.

CNE To Begin Issuing Election Results

MB0711144094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Elections Commission [CNE] will today begin issuing the partial results of elections held on 27, 28, and 29 October. A source from the CNE told our news desk that the first partial elections results are scheduled to be issued today in the usual news conference in the CNE press center in Maputo.

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